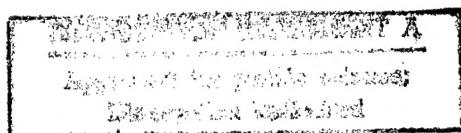


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JPRS 82003

18 October 1982



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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1319

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CONTENTS**INTERNATIONAL**

Argentine Communist Party Delegation Visits Moldavia (SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA, 7 Sep 82)	1
Japanese Calls for 'Pacific Community' Mask Expansionist Plans (K. Rashidov; IZVESTIYA, 13 Jun 82)	2
Mandarin Broadcast Backs Chinese Claim to Hong Kong (Radio Peace and Progress, 22 Sep 82)	6
U.S. Push for Arms Buildups Impedes World Economic Recovery (V. Brykin; APN DAILY REVIEW, 17 Sep 82)	8
Panamericanism U.S. Ploy To Split Latin America From Third World (G. Vasil'yev; PRAVDA, 31 Aug 82)	11
Leftward Shift in Swedish Elections Viewed (Yuriy Kuznetsov; PRAVDA, 22 Sep 82)	13
Strike Movement Reveals Social Contradictions; Political Demands Emerge (G. Nikolayev; PRAVDA, 5 Jul 82)	15
Briefs	
Schmitt Visits Baykal-Amur Railroad	19
Turkish Red Crescent Head in Tbilisi	19
Guinean Delegation in Georgia	19

NATIONAL

Soviet Courts Protect Workers From Illegal Actions of Managers (N. Galaktionova; TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 10 Jun 82)	20
--	----

Obkom Secretary on Party Supervision of Government Bodies (N. Drunov; SOVETY NARODNYKH DEPUTATOV, Feb 82)	23
Obkom Secretary on Incentives Needed for Siberian Development (D. Kachin; PRAVDA, 8 Sep 82)	27
Processing of Letters in Local Papers Described (L. Zelenskaya; ZHURNALIST, Aug 82)	30
Central Paper Launches New Rubric for Sociologists (SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 27 Jun 82)	37
REGIONAL	
Czechoslovakia Opens Trade Show in Tallinn (SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 23 Jun 82)	39
Speeches at 32nd Georgian Komsomol Congress (MOLODEZH' GRUZII, various dates)	41
Georgian 32nd Komsomol Congress Opens Ordzhonikidze on Pacifism, Demography, by I. Ordzhonikidze Zhuganov on Ideological Struggle, by A. Zhuganov Lordkipanidze on Limits of Freedom, by Lordkipanidze	
Kunayev Follows Harvest Progress in Kazakhstan (Editorial Report)	53

INTERNATIONAL

ARGENTINE COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS MOLDAVIA

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 7 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] A group of party workers of the Argentine Communist Party, which arrived in our country for the purpose of studying the experiences in organizing party organizational work in CPSU party committees, has visited Moldavia.

The guests were received by N V Merenishchev, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia. During a warm, friendly conversation he described the organizational activities of the republic's party organization in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Moldavia and the workers' mass socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of founding the USSR.

Argentinian communists also had a talk at the Organizational Party Work Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia and at the Bel'tsy gorkom. At some industrial enterprises and in the Peresechino sovkhoz and the kolkhoz imeni S. M. Kirov in Ryshkanskiy Rayon, the guests familiarized themselves with work experiences of primary party organizations in raising the activity and responsibility of communists for solving economic and political tasks and for implementing the foodstuffs program. They visited the Museum of History of the Communist Party of Moldavia, the Exhibition of National Economic Achievements [VDNKh] and the republic clinical hospital.

The guests left for Ul'yanovsk on 6 September.

9817

CSO: 1807/161

INTERNATIONAL

JAPANESE CALLS FOR 'PACIFIC COMMUNITY' MASK EXPANSIONIST PLANS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jun 82 p 5

[Article by K. Rashidov, IZVESTIYA special correspondent: "The Pacific Ocean: The View From Tokyo"]

[Text] Advertising in the capitalist world, as is known, is a serious matter. The chief thing here is to catch the mood of the public, and then the expenditures (of which, incidentally, quite a bit is required in order to get an attention-getting place in a solid publication) always repay themselves one-hundredfold. Take this one, for example, which has just been put out for the "season" and done according to all the rules of advertising science. At a telephone apparatus which is depicted almost in its natural dimensions there is a video screen. And on it the Pacific Ocean in its full expanse framed by the outlines of continents. And in the middle like a small blot are the Hawaiian Islands.

The impressive panorama is supposed to inspire people who like to travel: "Only call the above number, and everything will be taken care of!" Judging by the size of the advertisement and its place in the newspaper (the first page of the ASAKHI EVENING NEWS), its creators expect it to pay for itself: it is apparently their view that there is no doubt about its relevance.

This advertisement is directed above all to Japanese businessmen who are not uninterested just now in having a look with their own eyes at a country where, as of the present day, Japanese capital amounting to 45 billion dollars has already been invested. An amount which, in addition, according to an authoritative forecast by the Japanese Center for Economic Research, should go beyond 75 billion in 1985. And if one adds to this that by the same date the number of people working in foreign enterprises with the participation of Japanese capital will reach almost 3.5 million, then the video picture on the advertising telephone, to put it frankly, is impressive not only in its geographical dimensions.

Of course, these statistics are not cited in tourist guidebooks. But then they are very well known to Japanese monopolies which, carefully consolidating the frontiers they have reached, are making new efforts to expand in the Asian Pacific Ocean region, and demanding the same from their government.

This is understandable. Besides finished output with the "Made in Japan" label, it is from here that the lion's share of the raw materials necessary for the industry on Japanese territory itself comes: ore, petroleum, gas, rubber. . . . So that in all respects Japanese interests in this region are tied into a most enormous knot. And it has to be held in a strong fist or, you see, it could unravel.

It is becoming increasingly difficult today for Japanese capital to maintain the given high tempos of the Pacific Ocean marathon. Many states on which its "prosperity" is built are not only far from being satisfied with their relations with Japan, but are actively opposing its discrimination and predatory swallowing up of their natural resources, and are coming out for equal rights in trade. The region's developing countries no longer wish to play the role of a raw materials appendage of Japanese monopolies and are firmly standing for an independent economic policy. It is not possible not to consider such tendencies in Tokyo. And to take counter-measures. And especial hopes are being placed here on the realization of the conception of a "Pacific Ocean Association" which had been prescribed by M. Ohira, the predecessor of the present Prime Minister Z. Suzuki.

"Association" This word has a large number of nuances. And in Tokyo they are in no hurry to decode the content of their conception. However, despite all of the evasiveness of the official explications, one can see behind them a quite concrete goal--to erect a super-bloc on the expanses of the Asian Pacific Ocean region under the aegis of Japan itself.

However, despite all of Tokyo's efforts, the "Association" is just not being knocked together. The unhealed "burns" which have already been received from contact with Japanese capital, the purposes of the "Association" which are being proposed, the one-sidedness of the advantages which Japan will obtain in it, and, especially, the heavy experience of participating in military political blocs imposed upon them by the West which many of the states of the region have--all of this is compelling the developing countries of South-east Asia to instinctively keep a distance from the new trap of imperialist expansion which is being prepared for them. However, Japan has been raising the question of creating the "Association" again and again. And the further it goes the more clearly one sees behind this persistence a seeming readiness to arm itself with the American doctrine of "vital interests" applied to the territories of other states.

In calling for association with Japan in a "stable alliance" which would tie the countries of the Asian Pacific Ocean region tightly to Japan, the bosses of the Country of the Rising Sun have the goal of ensuring for themselves sources of raw materials, spheres for capital investments, cheap labor power markets, and, finally, solid sales markets. Such an "alliance" would help Japan if not to paralyze, then in any case to greatly weaken the competition and resistance to its expansion from the United States and the "Common Market" countries. It is also very well understood in Tokyo that the tasks facing Japan would be greatly facilitated by the achievement of a "consensus" with the participants in the future "association" in the military and political field.

However, the plans of Japan's ruling circles are not popular with those for whom the role of "association" members has been prepared. Having held a number of consultations among themselves, the countries concerned are already adhering to a tactic of negative positions with respect to the "association" concept. Instructive in this respect are the results of a conference held in Hanoi of the so-called Pacific Ocean Economic Council which was created on the initiative of Japanese business 15 years ago. The chief problem which was discussed at it by the representatives of the business world of 22 of the region's countries was the question of the possibility of creating a "Pacific Ocean Association." It would not be an exaggeration to say that a unity of views here was as far distant now as in the past. The conference showed the seriousness of its disagreements not only in the Asian part of the proposed "association," but also between Japan and the United States, and also the industrially developed capitalist states and the developing countries.

The realization of the idea of an "association," ASAKHI wrote in this connection, is impossible without the ASEAN countries. However they, as the discussion at the conference showed, were absolutely in no hurry to fall into the net which had been spread by Japanese business.

One cannot but be struck by the marked activation on the international arena of Japan's actions which have a clearly expansionist character and its desire to win privileges and advantages for Japan by any means.

To place Japan on an equal footing in the region with its military ally--the United States,--and then to squeeze it out, to become not only the economic, but, and this is most important, the political and military nucleus in an enormous part of the Asian Pacific Ocean region--this task follows from the very essence, the very "idea" of the creators of the conception of a "Pacific Ocean Association." Through its realization Tokyo sees the attainment of another cherished goal--to share with the United States (and, moreover, as equals) the role of leader of the world capitalist system. And Japan will be able to do all of this, in the firm conviction of its ruling circles, above all by basing itself on its powerful economic and military potential. And if Japan has already achieved its own for the first point of the task by becoming the second industrial power of the West, the realization of the other goal--the remilitarization of the country--continues to be a very important issue on the agenda for the bearers of great power plans, and is causing serious alarm in Japanese society.

And it has quite a few reasons for this disquiet. Here we have the military budget which is being inflated with increasing persistence, and attempts to remove all restrictions on remilitarization, eliminating the peaceful essence of the Japanese Constitution, and concrete steps to expand the "muscles" of Japan's military industrial complex. . . .

"By making skillful use of the demands of the United States to increase armaments the Japanese government," one of the prominent leaders of the Japanese trade union movement, Kumamoto Toronori, has stated, "is in its foreign and domestic policy leading the country to be among the 'great military powers'."

Japan's well-known political and public figure Bunti Oisi continues this thought:

"The 'hawks' in our country are increasing military expenditures and increasing our military might. Two forces are now coming into direct conflict among us. On the one hand, those who are for increasing military might, and, on the other, those who are fighting for disarmament and against the nuclear threat."

The peace-loving forces in the country are doing a great deal to be victorious in this conflict. There has been a wave of protest meetings against increasing military expenditures, and demonstrations for the elimination of the Japanese-American security treaty and of American military bases in Japan. There have been 30 million signatures under an appeal against nuclear weapons and for peace which were collected in the country for the opening in New York of the Second Special Session on Disarmament of the UN General Assembly.

In this connection, the active position which has been taken in the struggle for detente in the world, including in the Far East, by a very close neighbor--the Soviet Union--is finding a lively response among many of the inhabitants of the Japanese islands. An especially wide resonance was elicited in Japan by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's call to all concerned countries to discuss the application of measures of trust to the seas and the oceans, especially those areas where the most vital maritime routes are found. These ideas and these proposals accord with the hopes of all of the peoples of the Asian Pacific Ocean region who are interested in the stable and peaceful situation in the Asian and Pacific Ocean region which is necessary for genuine mutually advantageous and equal cooperation.

2959
CSO: 1807/110

INTERNATIONAL

MANDARIN BROADCAST BACKS CHINESE CLAIM TO HONG KONG

OW230213 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1300 GMT
22 Sep 82

[Shragin commentary]

[Text] British Prime Minister Thatcher started her official visit to China on 22 September. Foreign observers believe that one of the central topics she will discuss with Chinese leaders in Beijing will be the future status of Hong Kong. In this connection, station observer Shragin writes:

Hong Kong is a British colony on Chinese territory, which was seized by British imperialists after the first Opium War in the middle of the 19th century. In the 19th century British merchants began to ship large quantities of opium to China in order to make superprofits. When the Chinese people rose in opposition to the imperialists' poison, London sent a large number of warships to waters off China's coast to openly engage in armed intervention. The British interventionists savagely shelled and seized Chinese cities. The poorly equipped Chinese troops bravely resisted the aggressors, but they were defeated. The capitulators in the government of the Qing Dynasty hurriedly colluded with the imperialists instead of arousing the Chinese people to wage a tenacious struggle against the aggressors to defend their national interests.

With the guns of British warships aimed at it, China signed the Nanjing Treaty with Britain in 1842. It was the first unequal treaty China signed with a Western country. Under Article 3 of the Nanjing Treaty, Hong Kong was forever ceded to the British colonialists. Later, they forcibly leased the Kowloon Peninsula and the new territories. Thus, Hong Kong became an important base for the British imperialists. It was from this base that the British imperialists attempted to dominate not only the Chinese people but the people of other Asian countries. British warships sailed from Hong Kong many times to shell Guangzhou, Shanghai and other centers of the national liberation movement.

However, Chinese patriots have never compromised with the British on their seizure of Hong Kong, holding that British colonial rule of Hong Kong constitutes an outrageous trampling on the honor and dignity of the Chinese nation. Dr Sun Yat-sen attached great importance to liberating Hong Kong, an inalienable part of China's territory. In the 1920's strike in Guangzhou and Hong

Kong lasted nearly one and a half years, writing a glorious page in the history of the liberation struggle of Hong Kong. The strikers at that time demanded that: The colonial authorities allow Chinese workers and all other residents of Hong Kong to enjoy freedom of speech, the press, assembly and association; both Chinese and foreigners be equal before the law; Chinese residents in Hong Kong be given the right to elect local leading bodies; and a labor law be enacted and implemented to institute an 8-hour work system and guarantee a minimum wage.

Regrettably, many of these demands have not yet been realized. The 8-hour work system is still only an ideal. Hong Kong is still ruled by a governor appointed by Britain; the Hong Kong Municipal Council, the only body elected by the people, is responsible only for the supervision of environmental sanitation and for keeping parks and outdoor bathing places clean. Even this leading body is elected by only a little more than 10,000 voters; Hong Kong has a population of over 5 million. Only the British have the right to assume the highest office. No one pays any attention to trade unions.

The NEW YORK TIMES pointed out: All political parties are banned in Hong Kong where 20,000 British residents have a safe and comfortable life. British judges, wearing wigs, often mete out corporal punishment to Chinese defendants.

CSO: 4005/40

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. PUSH FOR ARMS BUILDUPS IMPEDES WORLD ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 17 Sep 82 pp 1-5

[Article by V. Brykin, prorector, National Academy of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Foreign Trade of the USSR: "Militarism and International Economic Links"]

[Text] Reports coming in from Washington in an unending succession speak of more of Pentagon military programmes aiming to intensify the arms build-up. Along with that, the US Administration is taking decisions to pare down the mutually beneficial trade and economic links with the Soviet Union, and bringing unprecedented pressure to bear on its NATO allies and Japan to force them into the same rut.

There is a wide range of arguments dominated by the one that claims that the Soviet Union is exploiting its trade and economic cooperation with capitalist countries for its own military build-up. This argument is designed to impress the uninformed who are ready to believe that the Soviet Union can make its defence capability depend on its trade with the West. Those who are well informed of the Soviet economic, scientific and technological achievements, hold an entirely different view. For example, a prominent Italian businessman Agnelli, writing in the American FOREIGN AFFAIRS magazine to justify the need for closer trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union on a long-term basis, points out the advantage this cooperation has for the West and emphasises that many of the Soviet technological achievements are not inferior to Western advances, and that the Soviet Union takes the lead now and again, and all that is going on entirely unrelated to the level of East-West trade.

Nevertheless, Washington continues to exercise crude pressure on Western Europe, Japan and Canada, calling on them to apply economic sanctions against the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, using any pretext whenever the course of events fails to agree with what Washington wants it to be, be that the April Revolution in Afghanistan, the independent policy of Cuba or the events in Poland. There is one object behind Washington--imposed sanctions: and that is to damage the economic interests of the USSR and other socialist countries at least in areas of secondary importance, if not in the major ones, and to hold up as much as possible the development of mutually advantageous cooperation between nations with differing social and economic systems.

Washington's militarist policy is damaging, directly or indirectly, to the international economic positions of West European countries and Japan on the

world capitalist market. What hurts them most, of course, is Washington's demand for inflating their military budgets, because militarisation devours tremendous resources, including those designed to enhance the competitive power of the particular nation on foreign markets. While in 1970, all the NATO countries spent 103,000 million dollars to foot their arms bill, with the US accounting for 76,500 million of the total, that is 75 per cent, in 1980 of the total military spending of almost 238,000 million dollars, the US accounted for 143,000 million dollars, that is under 60 per cent, while the share of the other NATO countries rose from 25 to over 40 per cent. However, the Reagan Administration still considers this insufficient and keeps building up pressure on its allies.

This "change of accent," while compounding the crisis condition of the West European economies, is hitting particularly hard at their international links. The point is that while the US share of the overall industrial production of advanced capitalist countries is just a little over that of the European Economic Community countries, these countries are doing from three to four times as much trade as the US within the framework of the capitalist system. Therefore, the militarisation of economies is bound to hit the economic interests of West European countries much harder than it is hitting the US itself.

This holds true, at least to the same extent, of the international economic position of Japan which the Pentagon has been pressurising more than ever before in recent months. At the end of last year alone, US Congress had several resolutions, dealing with Japan, before it. These showed that the US preoccupation, apart from reducing the deficit in its trade with Japan, has always been to make Japan boost her military spending from 1 per cent of her GNP to 3-5 per cent. This measure of Japanese involvement in the Pentagon's militarist anti-Soviet plans would, as some believe in Washington, strengthen the positions of American monopolies in their competitive struggle against Japanese monopolies.

The dollar has had its positions appreciably strengthened over the last few months as those of many West European currencies and that of Japan weakened. With the US arms bill skyrocketing, that would have been impossible if American imperialism had not resorted, on the one hand, to a drastic hardening of its credit policy at the expense of its allies, and, on the other, to a policy of saddling its allies with a still heavier burden of military spending undermining the prospect for the modernisation of the civilian sectors in their economies and enfeebling their national currencies wholly and entirely.

The policy of the US military-industrial complex is bearing even harder on the economies and international economic links of developing countries. Washington is doing whatever it can to palm off to them as much of American weaponry as possible which, along with other negative consequences for the emergent economies, does much to upset their balance-of-trade and balance-of-payments position. As reported in the US press, of the 16,000 million dollars American arms dealers received abroad in 1981, three quarters, or about 12,000 million dollars, came from the developing countries. This immense figure is comparable with the expenses the emergent nations have to bear to buy cereals from Western countries.

In the latter half of the 70s, the military expenditure of Asian countries amounted to an average of 20 per cent of their national budget appropriations. US feverish activity in a bid to foist arms on emergent nations is forcing them into faster militarisation. The Reagan Administration's coming to office brought with it an unprecedented boom in arms supplies for pro-Western developing countries. During the first few-months of his term, President Reagan has given a go-ahead or sought Congress consent for arms sales to Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Morocco, Somalia, Tunisia, Turkey, Pakistan, El Salvador, Guatemala, Chile, Venezuela, Argentina, Taiwan and other countries.

Such a policy is extremely dangerous for the developing nations as it obstructs their effort to resolve the problems they find most pressing in their economic development.

There is growing understanding in many countries of the harmful interconnection between the US militarist course and international economic relations. More and more often they urge Washington to pause to think of the implications of the arms build-up for the entire capitalist economy. The foreign press is perfectly justified in wondering whether the US itself takes into account the consequences of its militarist policy. Experience over the last few decades has provided a number of object lessons to show how damaging this policy is. For instance, stupendous expenses incurred for the aggression in Indochina were a heavy burden for American taxpayers to bear, adversely affected the development of civilian industries, undermined the positions of the dollar on the world markets, while bringing a wealth of profit to munitions corporations alone.

In spite of the mounting resistance from the peoples to the US militarist policy, the Washington Administration is laying itself out to serve the interests of the military-industrial complex, working thereby towards undermining the entire system of normal international relations, economic relations, among them.

One factor to oppose the madness of militarism is the consistent Leninist policy pursued by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in promoting mutually beneficial long-term cooperation between nations with differing social systems. The 24th, 25th, and 26th Congresses of the CPSU as well as the Congresses of the fraternal parties have made an outstanding contribution towards the theoretical and practical elaboration of the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence to apply to the present-day conditions. The policy this has given rise to has gone down in the history of international relations as the policy of detente. It is distinguished by the increased links between the political and economic relations of states, which has been clearly defined as the "materialisation of detente" after the Helsinki conference.

Not only the socialist countries, but a growing number of sober-minded politicians and businessmen in the West are doing their best to take into account and use the "materialisation of detente" to keep up and promote international economic cooperation.

One striking example of the effect this new factor has on international economic relations has been the conclusion of new major contracts in recent times between Soviet foreign trade organisations and the firms of a number of industrialised capitalist nations, including the one for the construction of the world's biggest pipeline to export natural gas from Western Siberia to Western Europe.

EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 37.

CSO: 1812/183

INTERNATIONAL

PANAMERACANISM U.S. PLOY TO SPLIT LATIN AMERICA FROM THIRD WORLD

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 82 p 5

[Review by G Vasil'yev in the column "Among Books": "A Tool of Hegemonism," of book "Panamerikanizm: Ideologiya i Politika" [Panamericanism: Ideology and Policy] by M V Antyasov, Moscow, Mysl']

[Text] The hegemonic line of the United States in Latin America has become one of the main directions of the aggressive, imperialist policy of the present Washington Administration. Regarding the countries south of the Rio Grande as "natural territory" for its economic, political and military expansion, Washington would like to transform them into a "testing area" for the application of its policy aimed at suppressing national liberation movements, subversive activities against countries which pursue an independent course and strengthening the interests of transnational monopolies. Various "theories" and "doctrines" are used to justify such activities, including the idea of Panamericanism which has been a tool of the North American bourgeoisie since long ago. Understood under it are continental "solidarity" and "unity" of countries in the Western Hemisphere, which supposedly are defined by their geographic proximity, economic interdependency and spiritual community. Moreover, it is implied, and sometimes even stated openly, that because of its position the United States must be at the head of this American community.

The book being reviewed analyzes the doctrines of Panamericanism, describes their transformation due to changing conditions and examines their concrete political application. The merit of this well-founded work is that ideological conceptions are given against the background of extensive historic material. The author shows that the ideas of Panamericanism have assumed various aspects during the past one and a half centuries--from the "Monroe Doctrine," which proclaimed the right of the United States to "defend" all countries in the Western Hemisphere, to Theodore Roosevelt's "Big Stick" policy and Washington's present aims striving to justify American interventionism by the need to fight against "international terrorism." However, the overall direction and strategic goals of Panamericanism have never changed: they consist in the striving to establish hegemony and to ensure U.S. interests on the American continent.

The true worth of Washington's declarations about "common American ideals" has been clearly demonstrated by the U.S. behavior during the British-Argentinian conflict. There was not a trace left of "continental solidarity" when the matter concerned imperialist interests of U.S. allies in NATO.

Nevertheless--and the book shows this convincingly--the ideas of Panamericanism are being raised again as a shield by those forces in the United States which would like to keep Latin America in a position of a "reserve territory" for American imperialism and erect a barrier to the development of relations by countries in this region with the rest of the world, the socialist states and the nonaligned countries in Africa and Asia.

9817
CSO: 1807/161

INTERNATIONAL

LEFTWARD SHIFT IN SWEDISH ELECTIONS VIEWED

PM271215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 82 p 5

[Yuriy Kuznetsov "Commentator's Column": "Changes in the Riksdag"]

[Text] As a result of the scheduled Riksdag (parliamentary) elections in Sweden the Social Democrats have been returned to power in the country after 6 years of government by the bourgeois parties. The Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party obtained about 46 percent of the votes, gained an extra 12 seats in parliament and now has 166 deputies. As for the Swedish Communist Left Party, it maintained its positions, obtaining 5.6 percent of the votes and keeping its 20 seats in parliament.

Appreciable changes have taken place in parliament. While the bourgeois parties previously had a Riksdag majority of one (it contains a total of 349 seats), the leftwing parties have a majority of 23 in the new parliament.

The partners in the former bourgeois coalition have suffered a considerable defeat. Two of them--the center party and the people's party, which have belonged to a two-party cabinet since spring past year--lost 8 and 17 Riksdag seats respectively, some of which have gone to the moderate coalition party, which represents the interests of big capital. The former two parties have compromised themselves most of all in the voters' eyes by their recent direct implementation of a "belt tightening" policy, significant cuts in appropriations for social needs and other measures with the help of which the government has been trying to find a way out of the financial and economic deadlock. During the 6 years of bourgeois government prices have risen sharply, by an average of 80 percent, while real wages have simultaneously decreased. Rents have doubled, unemployment has reached an unprecedented level and inflation and the balance of payments deficit have risen sharply.

The new government, which is being formed by Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party chairman Olof Palme, will be submitted for Riksdag approval at the beginning of October. O. Palme said after the election that "the country needs a new policy."

The results of the election in many respects reflect the population's dissatisfaction with the policy of the bourgeois parties. At the same time the voters have heeded the calls of leftwing, democratic circles for the need to take urgent measures to improve the economy. The results of the election confirm the desire of the majority of Swedish voters that their country stick to a foreign policy line of continuing detente and help to curb the arms race, and primarily the nuclear arms race.

CSO: 1807/6

INTERNATIONAL

STRIKE MOVEMENT REVEALS SOCIAL CONTRADICTIONS; POLITICAL DEMANDS EMERGE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 82 p 6

[Article by G. Nikolayev: "At a New Stage"]

[Text] A general strike in Italy, the most massive one since the "hot autumn" of 1969. Railroad trains standing dead still in Great Britain. Demonstrations by American miners at the Department of Labor building. A strike by miners in Belgium. A bus drivers' strike in Portugal. These are only a few of the incidents of the last few days.

Increased social tensions and an exacerbation of the class struggle are obvious and stable tendencies of the current stage of the general crisis of capitalism. This is manifesting itself with especial graphicness in the growing strike movement which represents the most massive form of conflict between labor and capital. The leading role in it belongs to the working class.

The strike struggle often takes on an extraordinarily massive and heated character. While in the 1960's the average annual number of strike participants in the developed capitalist countries came to 37 million people, during the last decade it exceeded 50 million. In the late 1970's and early 1980's the scope of this type of class struggle underwent a further expansion: around 70 million workers became participants in mass actions in 1980. The year 1981 was marked by a new wave of strikes in the industrially developed capitalist world. According to the estimates of the trade union press, more than 71 million people participated in them.

The upsurge in the strike movement which began at the end of the 1960's and beginning of the 1970's has been caused above all by a deepening and exacerbation of the contradictions of bourgeois society. The attempts to prevent this process by means of expanding the scope of state monopoly regulations have proven to be without merit. They have led to an exacerbation of previous and to the emergence of new social antagonisms.

It is noteworthy that the increase in the number of strikers has been occurring under conditions of deepening crisis phenomena and an unprecedented increase in unemployment. (It has now spread to 28 million people in the basic capitalist countries). In the past such circumstances exercised an on-the-whole restraining influence on the strike activities of workers. Nowadays this is no longer working.

A characteristic feature of the strikes of the recent period has been an expansion of their social base. Along with the industrial proletariat, other detachments of workers are showing increasing activeness in joining the struggle--engineering and technical workers, state employees, teachers, and workers from the service sphere. Their economic and social situation is showing increasingly less difference from that of the worker. They are also the objects of increasing exploitation and the victims of unemployment and inflation.

The dramatic struggle of the American air controllers in August 1981 who were subjected to cruel repressions from the American Administration received a wide international resonance.

Last year 600,000 American post office workers waged a stubborn struggle for a new contract. There were also numerous strikes in the country by education and health workers.

Non-proletarian detachments of workers took the most active part in mass strikes in other capitalist countries also--the FRG, Italy, Denmark, and Japan. The strike by 500,000 government employees in Great Britain was one of last year's most important events. It dispelled the myth of the loyal English clerk who "condemns" the actions of the workers and is "incapable" of waging a struggle. A determination to defend their vital interests with the help of the proletarian means of struggle--the strike--was also convincingly demonstrated by Great Britain's health care workers who recently conducted two national strikes. In each of them 600,000 people took part.

The strike struggle by the non-proletarian categories of workers is not merely disrupting the functioning of the various elements of the capitalist state. It testifies to a destabilization of a front of social forces which traditionally served as a support for the state monopolistic authorities.

Another distinguishing feature of the current stage of the strike movement is the increased ability of the working class and its organizations to make use of those forms and methods of struggle which are dictated by the concrete socio-economic situation and prove to be most effective. Under the circumstances of the economic recession this has shown up above all in an enlargement of the scope of the workers' actions. Strikes which cover all of the enterprises of large companies or an entire branch of industry, or strikes in which a substantial section of the country's entire working population participates have recently become a quite frequent phenomenon in many capitalist countries.

One of the most powerful conflicts of last year was the strike by all of working Italy on 23 October in which more than 10 million people took part.

In three months of this year alone general 24-hour strikes have been held in Portugal, Belgium, and the Netherlands. For the first time in 60 years this kind of strike occurred in Luxembourg. In Japan millions of workers took part in the traditional spring offensive.

As a rule, the mass strikes are accompanied by demonstrations and meetings which impart to them the character of broad political actions. This was precisely the nature of the national 24-hour strike in Portugal on 11 May which was declared as a sign of protest against the repressive policies of the government of right-wing parties.

Another characteristic feature of strikes at the current stage is an increase in their length. The struggle of FRG metal workers for new rate agreements lasted for more than three months. This was the most prolonged class action by the workers of this occupation in the country's history. It was participated in by 2.5 million metal workers. For three months 2,000 Belgian shipyard workers conducted their struggle. There was an eight-month strike by CBC radio and television journalists in the province of Quebec. The workers of the French "Manufrance" Enterprise occupied their shops for 225 days. The workers of the Wisconsin Steel Plant in Chicago struck for 10 months.

The basic tasks of the strike movement in the capitalist countries are being defined today by the increasing unemployment and high level of inflation. For this reason, demands for wage increases and guaranteed employment are the chief slogans of the struggle. These traditional, "classical" demands are acquiring a new resonance at the current stage. Their realization presupposes the necessity for carrying out a broad complex of measures not on the traditional level of the individual enterprise ("workers opposed to boss"), but on a higher, state level ("working class opposed to bourgeois state"). This is why the actions to satisfy the workers' needs develop in practice into a struggle against the economic and social policies of the ruling circles.

Demands for worker participation in production management, for a democratization of the educational system and the training of workers' cadres, and for reforms in health care, social security, and taxation are becoming increasingly widespread. They are imparting a political coloring to the mass actions by the workers and bringing to the forefront the question of limiting the all-powerfulness of the monopolies, of redistributing national income in favor of working people, and of a democratic reorientation of the most important directions in the socio-economic activities of the state and the granting to workers of the right to participate in the making of decisions upon which their place in production and to a certain extent in society depend. Recently the movement for the realization of these demands has been becoming more and more closely connected with anti-war slogans, and with the struggle for a redistribution of the state budget for the development of civilian branches of the economy and for transferring military production to a peaceful basis.

The working class is the soul of the anti-war movement which is taking on an ever wider scope. Working people are resolutely condemning the arms race policy which has been adopted by the American Administration. The Hiroshima demonstration demanding the prohibition of nuclear weapons, the Peace March by 500,000 people in the FRG against the placing in Europe of new American nuclear missiles, and the demonstration by 1 million people in New York--this

is a far from full list of the major anti-war actions which have been unfolding in the capitalist countries with the most active participation of the workers and trade unions.

The strike struggle has been refuting again and again the doctrine of bourgeois ideologists regarding the capacity of capitalism to ensure a "harmony" of class interests and establish "social peace" in the capitalist state. As was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, the social contradictions in the capitalist world have become markedly exacerbated and "attempts to mitigate the intensity of the class struggle by means of social reforms are also not having any success." The struggle by the workers is objectively confirming the profound validity of the anti-imperialist, anti-monopolist, and anti-war programs which are being opposed to the policies of big capital by the communist parties and militant trade unions of the bourgeois countries. The realization of the class goals of the proletariat and of all of the workers, and their desire for peace and social progress are connected with a consistent struggle for the realization of these programs.

2959

CSO: 1807/119

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

SCHMITT VISITS BAYKAL-AMUR RAILROAD--A delegation of party workers of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin [SEW] headed by H. Schmitt, chairman of the SEW, was in the Soviet Union 13 through 20 September at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The West Berlin comrades visited the Baykal-Amur Railroad, met with collectives of construction workers on the Baykal-Amur Railroad, familiarized themselves with their life and existence and took part in an international friendship meeting. Expressing the opinion of the delegation members, H. Schmitt gave a high assessment of the achievements of Soviet people working on this "construction project of the century" and stressed the major contribution they are making to the cause of building a communist society. [TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"] [Text] [PM231129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 82 p 4]

TURKISH RED CRESCENT HEAD IN TBILISI--On 28 July, V M Siradze, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation of the Turkish Red Crescent Society headed by its president Kemal Demir, which is visiting our republic. Participating in the meeting were V B Yesipovich, deputy chief of the Foreign Relations Administration of the Executive Committee of the Union of Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of the USSR; O S Tsanava, chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of Georgia; and G A Chipashvili, deputy administrator of affairs of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [Excerpts] [Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Jul 82 p 3] 9817

GUINEAN DELEGATION IN GEORGIA--(GRUZINFORM) A delegation from Guinea is visiting Georgia. It is headed by Senainon Behanzin, secretary of the Central Committee Politburo of the party-state of Guinea and minister of agro-pastoral farms and agricultural cooperatives. On 9 September G.V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, received the delegation. B.V. Yegorov, a responsible worker of the CPSU Central Committee, and O. Sh. Kadzhaya, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department, participated in the friendly meeting which was held. [Excerpts] [Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 Sep 82 p 1]

CSO: 1807/8-P

NATIONAL

SOVIET COURTS PROTECT WORKERS FROM ILLEGAL ACTIONS OF MANAGERS

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 19 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by N. Galaktionova, member of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Court: "A Civil Case is Being Heard"]

[Text] The Tashauz City Court is in session. A civil case is being heard. M. A. Redzhepov has brought an action to have his brother K. A. Redzhepov and his brother's wife evicted from his home. The latter has brought a counter-action for ownership rights to half of the home. Let us ignore the moral aspect of this case and talk about its legal essence.

A careful study of the documents and of the testimony given by the witnesses during the hearing showed that the brothers had had a common property agreement. And not only an agreement, but they had also purchased the construction materials together, and both had participated in the construction of the house. Everything, even the layout itself, spoke for the fact that the house had been built by two owners.

And the court, in keeping with all of the legal documents which exist on this issue, took the side of K.A. Redzhepov, recognizing his ownership right to half of the house. And M. A. Redzhepov's eviction action was rejected.

A civil case. It would seem to be a completely simple and ordinary one. But in order to make a legal and valid decision on it, the court and investigation workers had to make considerable efforts, probably no less than for any criminal case. For everything has to be analyzed thoroughly and the citizen who is in fact right has to be defended.

As is known, court procedure is divided into criminal and civil procedures. The former consists in the examination of cases involving criminal actions, while the latter deals with civil matters. The examination of both is within the competence of the basic element of our court system--the rayon (city) people's courts. In practice, they hear 99 percent of all of the civil cases. In accordance with Article 58 of the USSR Constitution, the rayon (city) people's court has jurisdiction over cases involving citizens' complaints against the actions of officials violating the law or exceeding their authority which damage the rights of citizens.

I shall cite an example. A. I. Samokhina was dismissed from her job as book-keeper in a motor vehicle pool, as is stated in the order, for systematic violations of labor discipline. However, she turned to the court since she regarded her dismissal as incorrect. During the hearing of the case it was learned that in dismissing A. I. Samokhina a number of violations had been committed. Thus, penalties have been imposed upon her without a written explanation and in violation of the hearing period. Samokhina was given a warning which is not a form of disciplinary punishment. In the dismissal order there was no specification of the concrete misdeed which served as the grounds for dismissal. In giving its agreement to the dismissal the local trade union committee also committed a violation: only five of the nine members were at its meeting, which is less than the required two-thirds.

It was all of these violations that determined the court's decision regarding A. I. Samokhina's claim: her job was restored to her, and she was paid her back wages for coerced absenteeism.

A substantial number of the civil trials consist of cases involving the establishment of facts which have juridical significance: the family relations of people, housing rights, the division of personal property, marriage and divorce, alimony payments, and others. These cases are of a most diverse nature, but a strict observance of the laws in examining them is absolutely mandatory in all cases.

M. A. Zhukova worked in a construction organization. She resigned at her own desire in November 1981. And in December of that year the organization brought an action to have M. A. Zhukova evicted from the departmental apartment she occupied without providing her with other living space. The Soviet Rayon People's Court of the city of Ashkhabad satisfied this action, since in accordance with the previously existing legislation this was permitted. However, the court's decision was not carried out before 1 January 1982, and beginning with 1 January the new Foundations of Housing Law went into effect. They provide that a worker who has resigned at his own desire may be evicted from a departmental apartment only if other living space is provided, and that court decisions on the eviction of such persons which had not been carried out before that date were not subject to execution. Thus, M. A. Zhukova's right to the living space remained in force.

The Constitution of our country guarantees the judicial protection of the rights of each citizen. In those cases where the laws are not carried out voluntarily and conscientiously the state, with the help of the court, coerces their execution.

Among civil cases a special place is assigned to cases which flow from marital and family legal relations, for the family is the primary cell of our Soviet society. The Communist Party and the Soviet government devote daily attention to strengthening the family and, especially, to the upbringing of children.

As is known, the duty to raise and bring up children is placed above all on parents. The relationships between children and parents are regulated by the Marriage and Family Code and by other legal documents.

. . . A young woman sits before the judge. She has asked for help in her trouble. And the essence of the case is that for a number of years A. lived in a factual marital relationship with P. But after the birth of their child the father did not want to register it in his name. The judge explained to the woman that she had to bring a paternity action to the people's court.

According to the Law on Court Procedure of the Turkmen SSR, the question of the acceptance of an application for a civil case is resolved by a judge on his own authority. In a few days he received a paternity and alimony application. It was accepted, and after the necessary preparations, given a hearing date.

In the court everything was confirmed by the testimony of the witnesses, and P. himself did not deny that the child was his and had even helped A. financially at the beginning. But he refused to register it in his own name in the registry office and to pay alimony. The court then, on the basis of Article 55 of the TSSR Marriage and Family Code, satisfied the woman's claim. P. was recognized as the child's father, and alimony was to be exacted for its maintenance.

And so, the court trial was concluded, and its results made public. But the court's mission does not end with this. In order to ensure the triumph of justice it is necessary for the court's decision to be carried out. Toward this end, the court sends the appropriate order to the agency which has been given the legal duty of carrying out court decisions. Fortunately, in this case it was not necessary to seek the execution of the verdict: P. returned to his family.

A civil case is heard. . . . The procedure for examining such cases is established by the Principles of Civil Legal Procedure and by the civil procedural codes. Their examination is of no less importance in the life of our society than the suppression of hooliganism and money-grubbing, speculation and theft. For by defending the rights and legal interests of every member of society, the Soviet court helps to educate citizens in the spirit of an honest attitude toward their state and public duties, and respect for the rights, honor, and dignity of citizens and for the rules of socialist communal living. And no matter what kind of case a people's court is examining--criminal or civil--it is not only protecting society against criminal elements, but is also affirming the lofty moral and legal principles of our life and forming respect for civic duties. And this happens to be the chief task which V. I. Lenin gave the courts and which has been put before them in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

NATIONAL

OBKOM SECRETARY ON PARTY SUPERVISION OF GOVERNMENT BODIES

Moscow SOVETY NARODNYKH DEPUTATOV in Russian No 2, Feb 82 pp 10-18

[Article by N. Drunov, first secretary of the Belgorod CPSU obkom: "Perfecting Style and Methods"]

[Excerpts] The Leninist style in work is inseparable from a high level of organization, an inner collectedness and discipline, and personal responsibility for one's work. Let us recall what great importance Vladimir Il'ich attributed to the cultivation of these qualities in the workers of the Soviet apparatus. "The collective discussion and solution of all problems of management in Soviet institutions," he emphasized, "has to be accompanied by the establishment of the most precise responsibility of every person in any government position for the fulfillment of definite, clearly and unambiguously defined assignments and practical work." ("Complete Works," Vol 37, p 365) Lenin did not tolerate the slightest manifestation of lack of discipline, slovenliness, or mismanagement which, according to him, destroyed any work.

This demand has acquired especial importance today when the dimensions of production have grown immeasurably and profound qualitative changes are taking place in our economy. "Under present conditions," L. I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "the importance of discipline and the importance of personal responsibility are increasing many times over. Especially the responsibility of economic, government, and party leaders." This statement defines the chief criteria which have to be put at the basis of managerial work. Above all, responsibility is increasing for the fulfillment of state plans and of every assignment and for the strictest compliance with planning discipline. When a plan has been ratified and has acquired the force of law there is one obligation that remains--to carry it out. And to carry it out with the best indicators and the smallest expenditures.

However, certain leaders show little concern about how to most successfully realize a planned program, and when it fails they take the slippery path of deception and reporting distortions. And it has to be acknowledged that the ispolkoms of the local soviets do not always give a principled evaluation to such actions. I will cite an example. Last winter milk yields began to decline on the animal husbandry farms of Shebekinskiy Rayon. This is not surprising: an insufficient stock of feed had been created, there were quite frequent violations of the feeding rations, and the established daily schedule was not

observed. Certain farm leaders and specialists decided to hide their idleness and to create a phony prosperity by means of reporting distortions. Every day in the reporting they overstated the daily milk yields and, consequently, the total amount of milk procurements. However, neither the workers of the rayispolkom nor the specialists of its agricultural production administration who have the task of controlling the work of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes were able to uncover this phenomenon which is incompatible with the principles of socialist economic management.

After severely punishing the kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders who had engaged in the distortions, the bureau of the Shebekino party gorkom also pointed out to the CPSU member and Chairman of the ispolkom of the rayon soviet Comrade Podol'skaya that there was a low level of exactingness toward cadres for the fulfillment of animal husbandry product production and procurement plans and commitments and ordered the adoption of urgent measures: increased control over the work of the animal husbandry sections, a strengthening of the feed base, and the bringing of order into accounting and reporting for output.

This fact served as a lesson not only for the Shebekino people. It also compelled the party obkom to self-critically analyze its practice of leadership and to draw the necessary conclusions. And, in the first place, to make greater demands upon those who show a lack of discipline and who try to avoid responsibility and justify blunders with objective reasons. Recently, for example, at a meeting of the bureau of the oblast party committee we considered the question of serious shortcomings in the planting program for the oblast's cities and villages. The previously planned program had in essence failed. The assignment for the laying out of parks, squares, and boulevards had been fulfilled by only 17 percent, the production of flowers cut in half, and the network of stores for their sale had not been developed. The capital investments which have been allocated for these purposes are being utilized extremely slowly. Naturally, such an attitude toward this important work could not be tolerated. After carefully analyzing the situation, the obkom bureau mapped out measures to correct it. At the same time, we came to the conclusion that the communists--the chief of the obispolkom's municipal economy administration and the chairman of the ispolkom of the Belgorod city soviet--through whose fault the 5-year assignment had not been met had to bear a strict punishment and feel that the responsibility for the fulfillment of plans was not being removed from anyone. We seek to have the leader of every state agency constantly feel his personal responsibility for the fulfillment of what has been planned within the established schedule. He is the one who has to set the tone and work, be a model of discipline and organization, and show an example in everything.

When a decision is made it has to be absolutely clear as to who bears personal responsibility for its execution. If a decision is not carried out for some reason, it has to be known who is at fault for this. Yet, one has occasion to come up against facts, unfortunately, when instead of acting on the concrete culprits for the failure of assignments and making a thorough analysis of the reasons, the ispolkoms of certain local soviets adopt a second decision on this matter. Probably, under exceptional circumstances this kind of step can

be taken. But if there is a tendency to do this as almost the only way of getting out of a situation it can hardly be justified. For in this way demands upon cadres are lowered, and in the eyes of people confidence is undermined in the decisions of an agency of state power, its ispolkom.

To show concern for the education of communists in a spirit of high responsibility for their work and for the execution of decisions is a highly important duty of the primary party organizations of the apparatus of the local soviets' ispolkoms. They possess considerable possibilities for exercising a serious influence on improving the style and methods of work and strengthening performance discipline. Additional proof of this is provided by the practice of the primary party organization of the ispolkom of the Alekseyevskiy Rayon Soviet. Use is made here of such effective forms as reports by communists, including the leaders of departments and services, at party meetings, and the examination of questions connected with increasing the personal responsibility of CPSU members for their work and with developing activeness and initiative. Such reports and discussions teach one to analyze one's work more demandingly, to better see the pluses and minuses in it, and to critically evaluate results.

Nevertheless, it has to be acknowledged that a quite large number of the primary party organizations of government institutions are still not making full use of their rights and duties. Poor control is being exercised over the work of the apparatus, shortcomings are overlooked, and cases of indiscipline are tolerated. And this frequently leads to the fact that a worker's feeling of genuine exactingness toward himself is dulled. It is easy for him to give a promise to a client and not carry it out, to meet a person's just demand with an empty formal reply, and to explain his lack of performance with imaginary objective reasons. This is why we are now seeking to strengthen influence on the communists of the primary party organizations of state institutions.

Recently the cadres of government workers have been noticeably renewed and have become more qualified. The ispolkoms and their departments and administrations are being led, as a rule, by experienced specialists and skillful organizers who are capable of deciding matters put under their management competently and knowledgeably. And this, in its turn, requires more qualified and thoughtful leadership from the party committees. But what still happens sometimes? For example, in a party raykom or gorkom an active fight is being carried on for the development of independence and initiative in the work of the local soviets and their executive bodies so that they will bear the full responsibility for the resolution of the matters under their competence. But then difficulties have arisen in the realization of a rayon's economic and social program, performance discipline has been weakened in various elements of administration--and the party committee, wishing to correct matters as quickly as possible, itself tries to solve all of these problems, substituting to a certain extent for the executive body. Of course, a party rayon committee cannot remain on the sidelines and pass by shortcomings in economic and social and cultural construction, and in the leadership here by the ispolkom and its departments and services. But it is much more useful here to thoroughly analyze why the state agencies are not coping with their duties, and what is hindering the executive committee

and the leaders of the rayon services from carrying out their authority more effectively. Finally, to analyze what kind of concrete help from the party raykom they need, and to give this help.

It also happens that a party agency quite frequently looks at the work of an ispolkom and systematically gives it advice and recommendations. But this basically concerns current matters. But the chief issues of leadership--how fully an executive body is making use of the rights granted it by law, and how it is improving the style and methods of its work in the light of the new demands--are not always gotten to. There are things here to think about--and to work on also.

The effectiveness of control is determined not by the number of written reports and accomplished measures, but above all by practical results. And this is understandable: the goal of any decision consists in correcting, changing, or improving matters. And it can be reached only through well-organized daily organizational work. However, it has to be acknowledged that it is still frequently substituted for by the holding of conferences, the collection of different kinds of documents, and the adoption without need of a large number of decisions. Moreover, an excessively large amount of manpower and time is spent on this. An excessive flow of paper distracts people from their direct duties, from live organizational work in those places where the fate of plans and socialist commitments is being decided. For example, in 1980 the Gostishchevskiy Rural Soviet received 169 decisions and orders, including 134 from the ispolkom of the Yakovlevskiy Rayon Soviet. And in the past the same number of directives came over a period of only eight months. A dangerous symptom! Instead of dispatching another paper to a lower agency of power, how much more useful it would be to come to the spot, explain, and provide practical help. For neither documents, nor telephone calls, nor the most thorough protocols are able to replace direct observation, meetings and discussions with people, and a concrete analysis of how what has been planned is being carried out. One has occasion to call attention to this in personal discussions with communist leaders of the executive bodies of soviets, in discussing the work of these bodies at plenums and meetings of the obkom bureau and of the gorkoms and raykoms, and during checks of the style of the organizational work of the soviets' ispolkoms and their departments and administrations.

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2959

CSO: 1800/666

NATIONAL

OBKOM SECRETARY ON INCENTIVES NEEDED FOR SIBERIAN DEVELOPMENT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by D. Kachin, first secretary of the Kamchatka obkom, in the column "For Eastern Regions--Comprehensive Development": "Kamchatka Awaits Resettlers"]

[Excerpt] Despite extensive work conducted by party, soviet and economic organs of the oblast to secure personnel, the problem remains acute. During the past several years, the number of people coming to Kamchatka has been declining and the departure of people has been considerable. While every third person arriving in Kamchatka during 1971-75 settled down here, considerably fewer of them do now. We have been losing nearly 2 million man-days of work time annually owing to migration. Direct material costs have also been impressive. More than R900 must be spent to bring a family here. And the question is about many thousands of families.

It is known that during the current 5-year plan the rate of manpower increase will be reduced in the country as a whole. Of course, the consequences of this undesirable fact will be experienced first of all by Kamchatka and other remote regions with difficult weather conditions. In order to somewhat relieve the acuteness of the problem, it will be necessary to provide preventive measures.

We are worried about construction of housing and social and cultural facilities, which has been organized on a wide scope. During the past 10th Five-Year Plan and the first year of the current 5-year plan, more than 1.1 million m³ of housing, many schools, trade enterprises, public dining facilities, everyday and municipal service enterprises, medical and cultural institutions and kindergartens and children's nurseries were commissioned. However, there are still many who are waiting in line for apartments, particularly in Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy where all main organizations of the Kamchatrybprom Association are based. The USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry has been allocating very insufficient funds for construction of housing and cultural and everyday service facilities. Last year, the multithousand collective of fishermen of the open-sea fishing base received only eight apartments. The department should improve the situation.

The construction base now makes it possible to commission 220,000 m³ of housing a year. But it is not being fully used. The plans of all-union and republic ministries provide for construction of only 190,000 m³. But the living requirements dictate the need not only for commissioning the construction conveyer to its planned capacity but also for increasing the annual production volume of the housebuilding combine to 300,000 m³.

Many unfavorable factors are connected with the peculiarities of developing Kamchatka's economy. It embarked on the path of industrial reconstruction later than other oblasts. The majority of enterprises were built here during the initial 5-year plans and manufacturing methods are outdated. These problems are especially obvious in the fishing sector. Populated places and enterprises were created some time ago for seasonal type of work and most of them are now in need of serious renovation.

Even without significantly increasing fish catches, we can produce considerably more quick-frozen and salted products, smoked goods, semifinished and various culinary products, canned goods and preserves. For this purpose the fleet is being strengthened with large factoryships and refrigerator vessels. But the coastal base also requires simultaneous expansion and strengthening. This will enable us to increase our contribution to the fulfillment of the food program, which was outlined by the May (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

A study conducted by specialists has indicated a number of reasons of an economic character which hamper the struggle against personnel turnover. First of all, the rate of growth of oblast workers' monetary income was found to be lower than in other regions of the Far East and in the RSFSR as a whole. Moreover, regional wage coefficients provided for various sectors differ substantially. It becomes embarrassing sometimes: people are working on the same project and performing similar work but if they are from different enterprises then they receive different allowance. Naturally, after sizing up the situation, a worker tries to transfer to an organization which pays more, stripping responsible sectors in the overall technological chain of production.

We believe that it would be expedient to introduce a unified regional wage coefficient in all links of the economy, and also to restore the payment of allowances in the regions of the Far North. Proposals have been made to pay for round trip air travel of vacationers to places of rest once every 2 years.

It is especially desirable to retain labor veterans in Kamchatka. After receiving a pension they are now striving to leave the peninsula. Life is cheaper on the mainland--expenses for food and clothing are lower. If a corresponding pension coefficient is established, then the number of those wishing to leave Kamchatka will drop sharply. It must be borne in mind that the pension age in northern regions is much lower than on the mainland and this means that veterans in northern regions have a greater reserve of "work durability." Moreover, as a rule, labor veterans stand at the head of dynasties.

Registered in Kamchatka together with them are their children and grandchildren--a new detachment of experienced northerners.

A well organized personnel training system helps young people in choosing a profession to their liking and which is also needed by enterprises. Our higher and secondary specialized educational institutions and vocational and technical schools turn out more than 3,000 specialists annually. But so far very few of them are trained in quite a number of skills. The training of manpower, with particular attention devoted to such sectors as the fish industry, maritime transportation and housing, municipal and everyday services, should be at least doubled. In order to expand the training of specialists with higher education, we believe that it is already necessary to reorganize the affiliate of the Far Eastern Technical Institute of the Fish Industry and Fisheries [Dal'rybvtuz] into an independent higher navigation school.

Of course, a more intensive implementation of the social program for developing Kamchatka will require additional monetary funds. But calculations indicate that they will soon be recovered as a result of reduction in personnel turnover, more rational use of manpower and increased labor productivity. People are attracted to Kamchatka. It is only necessary to help the settlers to establish and accustom themselves in this remote land of ours.

9817

CSO: 1800/1334

NATIONAL

PROCESSING OF LETTERS IN LOCAL PAPERS DESCRIBED

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 8, Aug 82 pp 62-65

[Letter by L. Zelenskaya, head of the letters department of AKHTUBINSKAYA PRAVDA, with response by Sergey Krotov, editor of the Kirzhach rayon newspaper KRASNOYE ZNAMYA: "Letter with Commentary--Equality Means Equality"]

[Text] I work at a rayon newspaper. I have been a literary contributor, head of the agricultural department, and for the last several years, I have been in charge of the letters department. (According to the staff organizational chart, I am the senior literary contributor.)

We have a circulation of more than 10,000, so I have plenty of work to do. I perform a good deal of technical work--I receive and register the mail, and after the editor looks it over, I distribute it to the various departments. I control the flow of letters, sending critical correspondence and complaints to the appropriate organizations, and I also send along the key newspapers issues. But that is not all I do. I am also expected to produce copy on a par with the other departments, even though none of them have technical responsibilities. I must also clarify the activities of the Councils of People's Deputies, the work of cultural and health institutions, schools, everyday services, and komsomol life.

All these public affairs duties rest on my shoulders.

I am the only one in my department, however, and I am simply not able physically to cover the entire range of questions that I am "allotted." I would like to know, what are the specific obligations of a letters department in a rayon newspaper (if it consists of just one person), and again specifically, how do other similar newspapers carry out this work? The work must be creative, after all.

L. Zelenskaya
AKHTUBINSKAYA PRAVDA
Akhtubinsk, Astrakhan oblast

We asked Sergey Krotov, the editor of the Kirzhach rayon newspaper KRASNOYE ZNAMYA (Vladimir oblast), to comment on this letter.

The way I understand it, my colleague is disturbed by a contradiction that prevents her from working creatively and with interest: on the one hand there are many topics that the department is responsible for clarifying; and on the other hand, there is a constant rush because one is always trying to meet a deadline. And besides the technical handling of the editorial mail and the organization of various public affairs duties, one must produce the required amount of copy--the same amount that the other department heads must produce.

It is not easy to answer L. Zelenskaya's question because of the simple fact that every editorial staff has its own regulations, usually depending on the peculiarities of the rayon, the possibilities of the newspaper and its contributors. I will try, however, to give an answer to her question.

First of all, I will address the issue of personal interest in one's work. It seems to me that it is very important to find a certain "spark" or some appealing feature in one's work with readers and their letters. I will describe my own experience.

Once, as young journalists just starting out, a colleague and I arrived at the editorial offices of a rayon newspaper in Altay. We were offered our choice of two vacant positions. My friend preferred the agricultural department, so I was given the letters department. I admit honestly that the prospect immediately seemed less than attractive: record letters received, edit some of them, make copies of some, and sent them along through the proper channels.

At that time the newspaper constantly had a shortage of copy, especially for the front page. The editor habitually pressed the other departments for ready material. According to his information, there was always something interesting and important going on in the rayon. I envied my friend for having ended up with the "rural beat" because everyday he was going somewhere and he was very much in demand. I was chained to the home-grown magazine "Comings and Goings."

But my older colleagues noticed my mood and we had a frank and open talk. It turned out that I wasn't seeing the real people behind the envelopes that landed on my desk. I didn't want to look for them; I was too lazy to delve into the problems that were upsetting these people and driving them to put pen to paper. My colleagues gave me some simple advice: try to meet with the people who write some of the more interesting letters (after all, in this type of rayon, that is entirely possible); look into the questions that are bothering them. Why sit in the office all day?

I followed their advice. I gradually became acquainted with many of the letter-writers and with the people about whom they wrote. During this process, more and more new topics for discussion seemed to arise almost by themselves. Some of the letter-writers had to clear up their mistaken opinions, and in other letters some chose to speak in defense of someone else's viewpoint, and then criticize the directors in an editorial commentary. And so somehow I lost the feeling that I was just watching life from the sidelines.

One interesting observation I can make is that the majority of the writers don't count on our publishing their letters in full. They are completely satisfied if their letter brings publication of some correspondence, journalist's note, or a biting verse in the "Satire and Humor Corner," which then instigates measures for righting the wrong.

Sitting in the office, I could make judgments about people--how they live and breathe--just on the basis of some details in their letters. Getting acquainted with the letter writers themselves, I had a much more complete, three-dimensional picture of them. Often a reader's first letter would serve as a beginning for future appearances as a part-time correspondent.

The circle of acquaintances who expressed a desire to work with the paper's editorial staff grew rapidly. I started to correspond and meet regularly with many of them. This approach to my work had a marked effect. The topics discussed in the letters to the editor became more diverse, and letters came more often that were of interest to a wide range of readers. If in the past every letter section was put together with difficulty, now there was not enough space for the letters department even with an entire page set aside for it. So our problem of not having enough copy disappeared.

Any rayon newspaper has a real advantage over the oblast and central papers: its contributors are not always on the move. They are always in the midst of their readers, who in turn know the contributors well and can offer them their opinions and suggestions not just at the newspaper's offices, which are open to everyone, but also any where else: in the workshop, in the field camp, at the movie theater before the show begins. Only you must listen to them attentively, not turn anyone away, and try to understand just what they are talking about.

In my view, it is essential that a representative of the rayon press, especially a contributor in the letters department, have the ability to catch quickly comments and wishes directed toward the newspaper.

Perhaps my colleagues will think that I am wrong, that I am mixing work on letters in with the public affairs work. That is possible, but for me these two things are inseparable. It is not for nothing that the department is often called the department of letters and public affairs. It is precisely this department, in my opinion, that presents the broadest scope for a journalist's creativity--not less, but more than any other department.

I will qualify this by saying that in order to have this sense of freedom in the letters department, it is essential that there be good, friendly relations with the other department heads. This allows you (by mutual agreement, of course) to encroach on their "territory" sometimes, and vice versa, since it is often by way of a letter than an expert in some area can make a serious public appearance.

Ayna Karklinya, the head of the letters department of the Latvian republic newspaper, TSINYA, wrote about this very issue in ZHURNALIST (No 12, 1979). Of course, the scale of our publications is quite different, but that does

not prevent us from borrowing some ideas from TSINYA. Specifically, Karklinya believes that salvation from paperwork pile-ups and overwork lies in keeping the work of the letters department on the same level as that of the other departments.

Now, let's look at the public affairs work. Can it really be the case at AKHTUBINSKAYA PRAVDA that this work is assigned to the letters department alone? How about conducting reviews of the workers' and rural correspondents' work, organizing their posts, working with and teaching the group of part-time contributors, carrying out the activities of the literary group, the photographic section and the readers' conferences? Is it really possible, is it really reasonable that all these duties are assigned only to the letters department?

Personally, I am convinced that the work with the workers' and rural correspondents' group and the public affairs duties are tied together inseparably and are within the power only of the entire editorial collective. But how to organize this work in the most effective way--that is the question for which we must constantly seek an answer. I know no easy solutions, and I am not quite sure that any exist. In my view, it would be very useful to have a discussion among colleagues on the pages of our profession-journal about the most effective forms of communication between the editorial staffs of local papers and their readers. I believe that such a discussion will help us more clearly understand the peculiarities of the work of the rayon press, and make better use of the close ties between the editorial collectives and their fellow townspeople.

We also tried to concentrate our work with part-time contributors only in the letters department. This did not work out well! Possibly this is because even a capable, energetic journalist has trouble when he is given too much to do, and simply can't "pull the whole load." In addition, concentrating all the concern about the readership in one department had a negative effect on the psychological climate of the editorial offices. The feeling was that we would let the letters be dealt with by the person who is officially responsible, and our time is better spent working on some correspondence or sketch that will carry our own byline.

The search for an interesting author and the ensuing detailed work with him provided practically no incentive. It is no secret that material that reaches the editors requires varying amounts of work: with some it is enough to rearrange some paragraphs and change a few sentences; for other work to be ready for publication, facts must be verified, and it may be necessary to meet with people, sometimes more than once. This requires a great deal of time, and as a rule, there is never enough time.

We turned to the experience of some of the more authoritative rayon papers in our oblast, specifically, SUZDAL'SKAYA NOVA. To our surprise, we found out that they have no department of letters or public affairs per se. The editor receives and sorts the letters, a typist records them, and the public affairs work with the workers' and rural correspondents and readers is

assigned to the department heads. The basic directions that their work should take are clearly defined, every contributor prepares his thematic sections and pages, and each department has its part-time contributors.

At other newspapers in our oblast the letters department operates on an equal basis with the other departments. The public affairs work with the worker-peasant correspondents and readers is carried out by all the literary contributors.

We also divided our work with the worker-peasant correspondents. Each of our eight creative contributors, including the chief secretary and editor-in-chief, is responsible for working on and clarifying a wide range of topics, selecting part-time writers, and keeping up contact with them. We now have 25-40 regular volunteer correspondents in each department. The staff members of each department regularly meet with them, correspond with them, or talk with them by phone. Each department has an advisory council consisting of 3-5 of their most active part-time contributors, which discusses the long-term (for the neighborhood, or for a production campaign) and monthly plans. In this way the contributors who organize departmental activities are assigned the fundamental part of the newspaper's public affairs work.

Thus, in the Party life department, headed by the assistant editor, I. Golovkin, regular contributors include raykom members, secretaries of first-rung and shop party organizations, propaganda workers, agitators, lecturers, and activists from the rayon people's control committees. With their direct participation, the department arranges discussions of urgent topics at a "round table" with the editorial staff, it conducts reviews once or twice a month of public affairs activities, and it prepares and selects information for the "Party Life" column. The assistant editor is responsible for organizing activities at a branch of the oblast university for the workers' and rural correspondents. This is a very important part of public affairs work and it requires a great deal of effort. All the other staff journalists are asked to take part in this work as well.

V. Taltanov, the head of the agricultural department, has put together a hard-working, energetic group of people. Leading specialists in the fields of agricultural management and production write to the newspaper at his request. He maintains connections with the best workers in mechanization and livestock, and with part-time inspectors from the village rayon committees for people's control. The staff of this department, just as those of the other departments, conducts monthly reviews of public affairs work of the workers' and rural correspondents. The agricultural department also receives direct practical information from its correspondents, mainly by phone. There are around 30 people who regularly write to the department (that is, who contribute material at least once a month.)

The young life department, headed up by senior correspondent V. Zakirov, has even more people contributing to it. Zakirov also directs the literary group. For clarification of topics connected with the activities of the local Councils of Peoples' Deputies, we thought it wise to establish a separate department.

So what is left for the letters department? As it turns out, there is quite a bit. In the first place, there are the letters in which one can sense a cry from the soul. These require time and thoroughness for analysis, close checking and rechecking. The department receives the majority of complaints about everyday living problems, and the flow of letters of gratitude that demand serious sifting and sorting of the most important pieces. Twice a month the department prepares sections for letters under regular headings: "The Reader Informs Us," "Shares an Opinion," "Suggests," "Recommends," "Criticizes," and so on. The department also organizes a monthly page called "For the Home and Family," and monthly sections on "People and the Law," "Traffic Safety," "Health Club," "Love for Nature." And the department carries out the public affairs work it is assigned. It organizes workers' reviews in various institutions which are devoted to handling workers' letters and complaints, to the struggle for clean streets and for a village with a high level of health and communist living. In response to readers' queries it publishes legal consultation and advice from people knowledgeable in gardening and farming. It has a corner for local lore, tourists, and sports fishermen.

The department also strives to elicit discussions of important issues and to create the necessary public opinion. For example, on the advice of physicians who are parttime contributors, the letters department started a discussion on the hazards of smoking. Incidentally, all the other departments are initiating discussions with readers also. (The young life department, for instance, started a discussion of the culture of leisure time and the use of an active approach to cultural values; the industrial department started a discussion on workers who "carry the weight" of their fellow workers and honor among workers.) The readers' responses, however, are registered through the letters department. The flow of letters from the editorial staff to our readers and workers' correspondents also goes through the letters department. I should add that the flow of letters to the newspaper and the flow from the paper are about equal: the year before last we received 3200 letters and sent 2800; last year we received 3500 and sent 3000.

Our correspondent L. Savenkova now works in the letter department. She has not once asked that we reduce the amount of copy that she must submit. On the contrary, at every staff meeting she asks for more space on a page, expressing serious concern that putting off publication of already prepared material would antagonize a good author. This is also a problem, and a serious one at that, because the best stimulus for any author is publication of his remarks; the sooner the better.

Theoretically, I repeat, we are supposed to separate work on readers' mail and public affairs, but in practice we don't do it. On the contrary, the closer we bring them together, the greater response we get. If all you do is give the "first line of the song" and wait, without doing anything more, this is for a local newspaper like waiting for weather from the sea. You need to go out and turn immediately to people who are most interested in continuing the discussion (after all, in a rayon we have not only a general knowledge of this circle of people, we know almost everyone of them by name!) This is the practical approach that we take.

We try to stimulate author activity with regular thematic pages and sections, regular headings, yearly conferences for our readership--both by correspondence and in-person. We also introduced in the editorial offices themselves a system of material and moral incentives for working with the workers' and rural correspondents. For "discovering" a new interesting author or for working out an important new topic with the help of a correspondent, at the end of each month a staff member can receive a prize called "The Successful Journalist."

So this is how our paper organizes its work. And how about other papers? Perhaps someone else has a way of running things that is easier or more effective? It seems that if our journal continues this discussion and familiarized us with the little details of practical experience that we as local journalists can gather only with difficulty because of our far-flung, uncoordinated efforts, it will do us all an invaluable service.

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CSO: 1800/1277

NATIONAL

CENTRAL PAPER LAUNCHES NEW RUBRIC FOR SOCIOLOGISTS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Jun 82 p 3

[Information Item: "A New Rubric: A Problem for the Sociologist"]

[Text] This is the rubric which it has been decided to open in the newspaper. We see its distinctive characteristic in the fact that the materials for it will not be supplied by journalists. We would like for its authors to be you, our respected readers.

What is the essence of the idea of the proposed rubric?

Concrete sociological research which was still so unusual some 15 years ago is being conducted today everywhere. The recommendations of sociologists are being widely used in industry and agriculture, in party work, in science and culture, and in the organization of peoples' everyday life and rest.

It is not difficult to imagine how valuable contact with the newspaper readers, letters to the editors, are for scientific collectives of sociologists. For social problems develop not in academic offices, they are engendered by daily life.

The editors of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA are addressing their readers with the question: What social phenomena, situations, life conflicts, and features of the socialist way of life should, in your view, be studied by sociologists. What processes and tendencies occurring or planned for your city, village, production collective, neighborhood, and so forth should be maintained and developed? Which of them, on the contrary, would it be desirable to neutralize and put a halt to in time? In a word, your letters are supposed to become a kind of "social order" for social scientists.

The idea of the new rubric was gladly supported by the Director of the Institute of Sociological Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Timon Vasil'yevich Ryabushkin. The following agreement was immediately reached: all of the readers' letters which come to the editors with the notation "A Problem for the Sociologist" will subsequently be handed over to the Institute of Sociological Research where your proposals will be studied by specialists. The most interesting letters will be published in the newspaper.

We should say right off what is meant by the word "interesting." The problem which you have decided to put before sociologists does not have to be a large-scale one. What is important is its topicality, social significance, its novelty, and its unexpected and untraditional view of seemingly well-known things. Your arguments will be of interest: Why do you think this problem should be studied? What, in your view, has to be done for its solution?

While coming to you with this proposal, the editors will also try to ensure a "feed-back": sociologists will comment on your letters on the pages of the newspaper. They will describe the research on the problems of interest to you.

And so, we await your letters. Please write the name of the rubric--"A Problem for the Sociologist"--on the envelope.

2959
CSO: 1800/828

REGIONAL

CZECHOSLOVAKIA OPENS TRADE SHOW IN TALLINN

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 23 Jun 82 p 1

[Information Item: "The Horizons of Fraternal Cooperation"]

[Text] On 22 June a press conference organized on the occasion of the opening in Tallinn of Days of the Czechoslovakian Economy and Engineering was held at the Exhibition of the Achievements of the National Economy of the Estonian SSR.

The Chairman of the ESSR Chamber of Trade and Industry V. Pal'mberg opened the press conference and greeted the guests.

"We are bound to the USSR by common goals," the Representative of the Czechoslovakian Socialist Republic in the Soviet Union F. Maresh said. "We believe that a deepening of contacts will help with the realization of our chief task--an improvement of the well-being of people and the development of the economic might of the CEMA countries. This year also the Soviet Union will remain Czechoslovakia's chief supplier of basic raw materials and energy. We, in our turn, are exporting machinery and equipment to your country. Compared with last year, the commodity turnover between the Czechoslovakian SSR and the USSR will increase by 10 percent." Comrade Maresh expressed his confidence that economic relations between our countries will continue to grow stronger and expand.

The General Secretary of the Czechoslovakian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce I. Cherny also talked about the development of mutually advantageous contacts in the field of economics and engineering.

P. Tsiganik, the general director of the "Drevounia" Company described the achievements of the Czechoslovakian woodworking and furniture industry, and acquainted the republic's journalists and specialists with the exhibit of Czechoslovakian furniture which is opening within the framework of the Days.

The Deputy Chairman of the USSR Trade and Industrial Chamber D. Baranov took part in the work of the press conference.

"We are glad to welcome our Czechoslovakian friends on Estonian soil," the Deputy Chairman of the ESSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the ESSR Gosplan G. Tynspoyeg said in Tallinn on 22 June at the gala opening of the Days of the Czechoslovakian Economy and Engineering. "I am confident that this new meeting will serve to expand mutually advantageous friendly contacts between the USSR and the Czechoslovakian SSR. Year after year commodity turnover between our republic and Czechoslovakia is also increasing and cultural relations are growing deeper."

In his speech the head of the Czechoslovakian official delegation, Deputy Chairman of the government of the Czech Socialist Republic and Chairman of the Czech Socialist Republic Gosplan, the member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee S. Razl emphasized the enormous importance of political and economic cooperation between the socialist countries. He gave a detailed account of the increased commodity turnover and the large new deliveries of Czechoslovakian equipment to our country, including Estonia. Incidentally, every inhabitant of our republic's capital is well acquainted with the streetcars and trolley busses of Czechoslovak enterprises, and the small tractors manufactured in the Czechoslovakian Socialist Republic have won the high praise of our farmers.

Comrade Razl expressed his confidence that the Days of the Czechoslovakian Economy and Engineering in Tallinn would become an important step in mutually advantageous international socialist integration. He declared the Days to be open.

The Deputy Chairman of the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry D. Baranov offered his greetings to those present.

Present at the gala meeting were the Secretary of the Presidium of the ESSR Supreme Soviet and Chairman of the Estonian Division of the Society of Soviet-Czechoslovakian Friendship V. Vakht, the Department Chiefs of the Communist Party of Estonia Central Committee Ya. Allmere, R. R. Merisalu, and E. Saya, the ESSR Minister of the Construction Materials Industry V. Klauson, the ESSR Minister of the Timber and Woodworking Industry V. Chernyshev, the Chairman of the ESSR Gosnab E. Toots, the Chairman of the ESSR State Committee for Prices Yu. Vladychin, representatives of public organizations, and others.

2959
CSO: 1800/825

REGIONAL

SPEECHES AT 32ND GEORGIAN KOMSOMOL CONGRESS

Georgian 32nd Komsomol Congress Opens

Tbilisi MOLODEZH' GRUZII in Russian 3 Apr 82 p 1

[Information Announcement: Speech by E. A. Shevardnadze appeared in JPRS 81016 dated 9 Jun 1982]

[Excerpt] Yesterday, 2 April, the 32nd Congress of the Georgian Komsomol opened in the Great Hall of the Georgian State Philharmonic.

In the presidium were: Comrades E. Shevardnadze, G. Andronikashvili, P. Gilashvili, G. Yenukidze, A. Inauri, G. Kolbin, O. Kulishov, T. Menteshashvili, Z. Pataridze, D. Patiashvili, T. Rostiashvili, S. Khabeishvili, O. Cherkeziya, B. Adleyba, T. Mosashvili, I. Ordzhonikidze, V. Panunidze, F. Sanakoyev, and the Chairman of the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports at the USSR Council of Ministers S. Pavlov, the Secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee A. Zhuganov, and the USSR Flyer-Astronaut and twice Hero of the Soviet Union V. Kubasov. There was also a delegation from the ward battleship of the Black Sea Fleet "Komsomolets Gruzii," and representatives of the republic's workers at the construction of the Baykal-Amur main line.

Ordzhonikidze on Pacifism, Demography

Tbilisi MOLODEZH' GRUZII in Russian 3 Apr 82 pp 1-4

[Speech by I. Ordzhonikidze]

[Excerpts] To affirm communist morality means to affirm day in and day out the socialist, Soviet way of life, to teach the youth the corresponding behavior, and to cultivate in it corresponding needs.

It is the ignoring of these demands that leads to such alien and unacceptable phenomena as a consumer attitude toward life, selfishness, moral debauchery, and, most important, crime among the youth and adolescents.

The reporting period has been characterized by a tendency toward a decrease in criminal acts by the youth and minors, but the proportion of this category is still too large in the overall crime level:

--compared to 1978, there has been a definite increase in the number of students who have committed criminal acts; the increased number of students who have gotten into medical sobering up units gives rise to alarm;

--there has been a sharp increase in the number of minors who at the time they committed their crimes were not studying anywhere, were not working, and were in a drunken state;

--our struggle against drug abuse among the youth has not yet taken on a thoroughly uncompromising and aggressive character.

It is a consequence of superficial work that in Akhaltsikhskiy Rayon patronage and individual work with minors is at the point of failure; that for the last five years the Khashurskiy raykom of the Komsomol has not been waging any kind of practical struggle against parasitism; that for the third year now there has been a marked increase in crime among minors in Borzhomskiy, Bolnisskiy, Terzhol'skiy, Dmanisskiy, Gudautskiy, and Gal'skiy Rayons; that until the principled intervention of the Central Committee of the Komsomol of Georgia there had been no system and no practice of joint work in the Komsomol organizations and internal affairs agencies of Kapskiy Rayon; and that the fight against drug abuse among minors was allowed to drift in the primary Komsomol organizations of Kutaisi, while the Makhadzevskiy raykom of the Komsomol did nothing for a number of years for the fight against crime.

We regard the creation of the appropriate atmosphere and of a firm public opinion with a wide resonance as the most effective means of eradicating crime and preventing it. We are talking about the kind of resonance in public opinion which was elicited by the first broadcast of "The Children Have Been Stolen" which was prepared by the Central Committee of the republic's Komsomol and by Georgian television and discussed in all of the republic's primary Komsomol organizations.

". . . we cannot sleep peacefully while crimes are committed and the criminals are not discovered. . . . Our chief task now is to go further in this fight, to be bolder and more principled in attacking all of the negative phenomena which are disturbing us so."

These words spoken by Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze at a meeting of the party aktiv of Georgia, and the decisions of the meeting have to become the principle of action and the program of guidance for the Georgian Komsomol organization during the entire following reporting period.

Today, as never before, the youth's worldview is being formed under circumstances of a sharply exacerbated ideological struggle, since the goal of bourgeois propaganda is precisely the youth.

And under such conditions it is a most important task of Komsomol organizations to actively participate in the fight to eradicate private property tendencies which have a petty bourgeois socio-political genealogy, egotism, philistinism, money-grubbing, bribe-taking, and protectionism.

V. I. Lenin wrote that a strengthening of the petty bourgeois element has an especially corrupting influence on the youth.

Very dangerous for us are the tendencies of philistine nihilism and ostentatious optimism which impel a person into a consumer, selfish existence, into indifference toward everything but his own well-being and career; and which incite to mere faultfinding that moves into a nihilism in which the chief credo of life becomes: "Criticize all and everything, and you will show yourself to be smart!"

Yet, it is precisely such "critics" who try to "run away from life" and frequently it is these "escapees from life" upon whom religion takes aim and even achieves a certain success. Unfortunately, it is a fact that there has been an increase in the number of those desiring to enter the Mtskheta Spiritual Seminary, and among them the absolute majority consists of young people up to 23 years of age. As observations show, it is by no means a small number of newlyweds who are not satisfied with registering their marriage in the Tbilisi Palace of Marriages and who participate in the marriage ritual in Svetitskhoveli. It could be objected that this is just a cry of fashion. If this is really so, then we have to admit that a section of our youth is following a very bad fashion, and we have to wage a well-directed and concrete struggle free of any formalism against this "fashion."

The beginning of the 1960's marks the total activization of bourgeois ideology whose basic goal is to conduct a hostile political campaign under the name of "Accent On Youth" which is aimed against the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union.

This is how this total activization looks in action: in the United States alone there are 146 scientific research institutions which are carrying out ideological diversions against our country; 29 million copies is the edition of the magazine READER'S DIGEST which is designed for the publication of "works" of an anti-Soviet and anti-communist content; and every year the "Voice of America" and "Free Europe" radio stations spend 70 million dollars, and of the 12 permanent "Voice of America" features which are directed against the Soviet Union, the youth is the addressee of 7. If it is considered that this work is led by the most highly qualified and experienced cadres, then the conclusion can be drawn that the time has come to make a more realistic evaluation of the strength of our ideological enemy.

A detailed discussion took place of the military patriotic education of the youth under the conditions of peaceful coexistence at a meeting of a zonal working group of congress delegates in Batumi. The congress was presented with concrete proposals worked out by this meeting. I would like to call especial attention to the following question. Some of our youth arrive for military service in a very peaceful, one can say, careless mood, which indicates a weakening of the feeling of political vigilance. And a second extreme. It cannot but be regarded as a serious shortcoming of our educational work that a definite section of our youth (true, a small one) avoids mandatory service in the ranks of the Soviet Army. And it cannot but be regarded as extraordinary that year

after year the question of sending representatives of our republic (especially of national cadres) to military schools simply does not move off dead center. Necessity dictates that we together with the Republic Military Commissariat, DOSAAF, and other organizations, develop a program for the activation of military patriotic education and achieve its realization.

"The feeling for our homeland begins with each of us with the memory of our childhood, our house, our street, and our city or village. And, at the same time, alive in us is the feeling of a big and great homeland which in days of danger and of great trials suddenly becomes totally, from corner to corner, close and precious"--we read in L. I. Brezhnev's "Reminiscences," and it is the formation of this feeling--the readiness to defend every inch of our great homeland at the price of our own life--that is the paramount goal of the military patriotic education of the younger generation.

When we think and speak about patriotism, about love for our homeland and its future, we must without fail give special consideration to one important problem--the problem of the creation of highly moral strong families, the problem of many children and the birth rate.

One is compelled to think and feel regret by the fact that Georgia is still a member of the group of republics which are characterized by a low birth rate, and most alarming is the fact that this tendency has been increasing year after year.

During the last decade the birth rate in our republic has decreased by 27.8 percent, while during the last four years it has decreased by 9 percent; the difference in this statistic between the city and the village has been reduced to a minimum. An alarming situation has developed in this respect in the mountainous regions of Georgia. And this problem is characteristic not only for the Georgians, but also for the Abkhazi, the Osetians, and the other nationalities living in Georgia. And if this tendency continues in the future, in approximately 10 years population growth will cease in the republic.

And here again let us listen to an echo of the new year's meeting of the republic's leaders with the youth:

". . . the mothers, the mothers of Georgia who raised sons for the fatherland saved our people from physical and spiritual destruction. Large families are needed today no less than in the past."

So that again mothers have to show concern today about the immortality of Georgia. Mothers must not allow the fact that every year, on account of an artificial withdrawal for maternity, more than 100,000 lives are stopped. According to the official data, this exceeds the average annual birth rate by 125 percent.

The time has come when demographers, sociologists, psychologists, and doctors have to express their authoritative opinion on this problem, and when a definite

public opinion has to be formulated. But if we allow ourselves today to dream a bit and to imagine that in a single year, only one year, we will voluntarily halt this tendency, then the republic's population growth will rise from the present 6 percent to 24 percent, and within a year the size of the population will reach the indicator which we have to attain only after 5-6 years.

Comrades! Let us look at our own ranks--here now in this hall among the congress delegates are 70 young mothers, and of them 4 have more than 3 children. Thanks to them in the name of Georgia's today and tomorrow, for it is the mother who is the inexhaustible source of happiness, joy, and love, of love for one's fellow and of peace, and of the power and prosperity of our country!

A very important task of the Komsomol is not to slacken its attention and concern for every newly created family, and to help it grow strong, since recently there has been a palpable increase in the number of divorces. During the last four years alone 10,000 young families have disintegrated. These processes are in need of serious study, but greater initiative is needed so that wider dissemination is given to those official measures--moral criteria and categories of help and support--which young families are supposed to enjoy.

"The family is the foundation of the state." Komsomol organizations have to begin work with young families, on this truly state issue, with a seriousness that corresponds to this well-known Marxist-Leninist thesis, showing especial concern here:

first--for increasing the responsibility of young families for the republic's future;

on the other hand--on carrying out an effective organizational role in creating an interested attitude by the entire public of our republic toward the problems of young families.

I believe that the congress delegates will not fail to share the opinion of the Central Committee of the Georgian Komsomol on the holding, with the active participation of the broad public, of a practical scientific conference with a view toward developing a long-term program of work with young families.

In our time, when the maturity of the younger generation begins to show itself in an early period, the preparation of the youth for independent, especially family life is becoming very important. We believe it would be useful to raise this issue at the congress since recently a lowering of marriage age has become a tendency. Whereas in 1957 the indicator for marriage by young girls of 18 to 20 was 12.9 percent, in 1980 it had increased to 23.5 percent. However, unfortunately, young families have provided the basis for the proportional increase in the number of divorces. During the last five years of 9,010 young people who entered into marriage at the age of 18-20, almost every sixth dissolved his or her marital ties, that is, 1,600 families collapsed. It is noteworthy that the reason here in most cases is by no means economic conditions,

but an incorrect attitude by the youth toward family life and family problems, or, more precisely, its lack of preparation for joint life.

The results of a sociological study conducted among the senior graders of the Tbilisi secondary schools have clearly defined a shortcoming on which the Komsomol, the school, the family, and the entire public must immediately concentrate their attention. Frequently our adolescents cite as their best qualities not ambition and not a desire to create a family, but beauty, eloquence, and other external effects which are not factors that determine joint family life. And because of this we regard it as advisable to generalize the recommendation of the USSR Ministry of Education "Family Ethics and Psychology." We also regard it as advisable for the Scientific Research Institute of Pedagogics imeni Ya. Gogebashvili to define the forms and means of active participation by Komsomol organizations and the public in preparing senior graders for family life.

During the reporting period substantial successes were achieved by means of increasing the effectiveness of organizational work by the Abkhaz Oblast, the Tskhaltubo City, and the Goriyskiy, Signakhskiy, Zestafonskiy, and Chkhorotskuskiy Rayon Komsomol committees. Their work is characterized by a real analysis of the situation in the primary Komsomol organizations, consistency in accomplishing planned tasks, and systematic work. But in those places where consideration is not given to this very important demand, and where Komsomol workers satisfy themselves merely with examining the problems of Komsomol life from their offices the work of the Komsomol committees has an unorganized and systemless character, is only for show, and does not yield any benefit. There is no other way to evaluate the work of the Karel'skiy, Tianetskiy, and Dmanisskiy Rayon and certain other Komsomol organizations during the reporting period. The congress delegates and the republic's Komsomol aktiv are well aware of the decree of the Central Committee of the Georgian Komsomol concerning the serious shortcomings which occurred in the Khobskiy Rayon Komsomol organization (former First Secretary--I. Todua). As a result of the complete disorganization of the mechanism of organizational work in this raykom an atmosphere was created of helpless and primitive work and of a completely unjustified inertia in the Komsomol workers. This atmosphere in fact deprived the raykom of all authority in the eyes of the youth, and its restoration will probably require lengthy and extremely serious work. The Akhmetskiy, Tsagerskiy, Lentekhskiy, Mayakovskiy, and Gegechkorskiy Rayon committees are simply not overcoming the force of inertia and on account of their inflexible work have been lagging behind the Komsomol life of the republic for a number of years now.

As self-criticism it has to be said that we ourselves frequently foster the derangement of the mechanism of organizational work in a number of the republic's Komsomol committees, and this occurs on account of our unprincipled and conciliatory attitude toward the situation which has developed in certain Komsomol committees, and this causes a devaluation of the criticism which has repeatedly been made of them and a diminution of the role of the educational influence of this criticism. During the reporting period the Gardabanskiy raykom and its First Secretary I. Novruzov have been repeatedly criticized at plenums

of the Komsomol Central Committee and at meetings of the Central Committee's Bureau. Suffice it to say that during the reporting period the Bureau of the Komsomol's Central Committee considered the question of this raykom several times. Despite this, a rather difficult situation has developed there, and this is a result of the fact that Comrade I. Novruzov has not been drawing the proper conclusions. The functioning of the apparatus has been disturbed, exactingness and principle have been weakened, and intra-Komsomol discipline has been upset. Add to this that they have become accustomed to criticism there, and they tactfully acknowledge their shortcomings, which for certain Komsomol workers is a camouflaged form of inertia and inaction. It is clear that when some sector of Komsomol life is managed with this kind of mood the best results cannot be expected.

An increase in the effectiveness of organizational work in the city and rayon committees is greatly hindered by the fact that 70 percent of the Komsomol workers give two-thirds of their working time to office work. This explains the fact that every second planned measure is not carried out in the Komsomol committees. If the republic's city and rayon Komsomol committees were to be grouped by the chief characteristics of their system of management, it would turn out that 60 percent of them are characterized by the kind of style in which 50-55 percent of working time goes for planning work and analyzing the existing situation, 30-35 percent for performance verification, and 10-15 percent for the practical realization of decisions. . . . This passive position in organizing work is accurately and clearly seen in the examples of the leading elements of such large Komsomol organizations as the Zugdidi City and Makhadarzevskiy Rayon committees in which many effective forms of Komsomol work, and, frequently, even the demands of instructions are not made use of in order to raise the level of the influence of Komsomol work because of unsatisfactory practical organization. The first secretaries of these committees--Comrade R. Shanava and Comrade G. Intskirveli--sometimes solve problems by transmitting instructions from their offices, and are isolated from living organizational work. The shortcomings in the work of the Komsomol committees testify to the fact that it is necessary to increase the organizational role of the Komsomol Central Committee and the level of its leadership. The Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Georgian Komsomol and its first secretary have to take up as a mobilizing factor the criticism of the republic's Komsomol Central Committee which was expressed in this direction at the 5th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, and it is necessary that in the future they carry out more effective and principled measures so that the chief principle of management--the attainment of large-scale influence by means of concrete work--is successfully fulfilled in all individual cases.

In order to improve the mechanism of organizational work it is necessary to increase even more the role of the oblast committees and Tbilisi City Committee where the experience in Komsomol work which has been gained in the entire republic is supposed to be concentrated. They are supposed to give a vivid example of a consistent, principled, and effective struggle against shortcomings.

Zhuganov On Ideological Struggle

Tbilisi MOLODEZH' GRUZII in Russian 6 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by A. Zhuganov]

[Excerpts] As was emphasized by the 26th CPSU Congress, the most important and the chief task of the Komsomol is to promote the formation of a generation of people who are politically active, knowledgeable, who love their work and know how to work, and who are always ready to defend their homeland. The formation of a Marxist-Leninist worldview occupies a central place in ideological political work. The younger generation has to persistently master the weapon of historical truth and knowledge of the laws of social development. This demands from the Komsomol committees a more responsible and thoughtful approach to the organization of political and economic studies.

Frequently behind the outwardly successful numbers the Komsomol committees lose sight of the dozens, and sometimes even hundreds, of those who have registered for a circle, but have not come for the meeting with the propagandists, or who simply apathetically sat out the class.

Account is not always taken of the increased general educational level of the youth, of its level of information, spiritual needs, and professional interests.

Every third student in the republic has satisfactory grades in the social sciences, and some of them have unsatisfactory grades. It has to persistently be seen to it that the creative study of revolutionary theory becomes a need for every young person, and that the knowledge obtained by him turns into firm convictions and defined goals and actions. Today also the words of S. M. Kirov are important for us: "The science of the resistance of materials is an exceptionally important science; but in our time that science which studies the resistance of the classes which are opposed to us--this science has to occupy a special, paramount place."

The youth's worldview is being formed under conditions of a most acute ideological struggle. Our enemies are trying with all means to weaken and erode that chief element which comprises the cementing basis of the younger generation--its ideological and moral principles. The task of the Komsomol organizations is to untiringly conduct the class education of the youth. A young person who has come up against the complex phenomena and actions of bourgeois and Maoist propaganda has to know how to evaluate them critically, from class positions.

Our paramount duty is to unmask the lies and slanders of bourgeois propaganda with valid arguments, to increase the political vigilance of young people, and to demonstrate that behind the show window of capitalism its true face is concealed--cruel exploitation, the humiliation of people, and the crude trampling upon moral norms and rules.

Every Komsomol member is an active political fighter. Such is the task of the day. Such is the party's demand.

I will say frankly that the Komsomol organizations still have a great deal to do here. In their tests many conscripts are unable to meet the norms of the GTO ["Ready For Labor and Defense"] complex, do not know how to swim, and have a poor knowledge of the Russian language, and without this it is difficult to achieve a perfect mastery of modern equipment.

We are disturbed by the fact that four-fifths of our educational institutions do not have firing ranges. Militarized excursions and shooting contests have become a rarity, and in many schools there are no sections and teams in applied military sports. The necessary attention is not being given to propagandizing the military professions: last year the plan for the assignment of youth to military schools was fulfilled by only 25 percent.

Socialist society has an interest in having its younger generation grow up morally mature and as the bearer of genuine communist morality.

Unfortunately, the behavior of an individual section of our youth and adolescents shows a spiritual poverty, a consumerist psychology, the desire to accumulate things, cynicism, and selfishness. Alongside the great creative life of our people there exists a little world of people with narrow interests and wretched ideals. There are also imitators of the Western "hippies" and "punks" who, together with their hairdos, clothes, and manners of behavior, adopt their pessimism and apoliticality.

One cannot but be alarmed by the fact that some of our adolescents have a scornful attitude toward physical labor and try to find work outside of the sphere of material production; and there are cases which are not isolated ones when, after graduation from school, young men and women who are full of strength and health do not work and do not study for a long time. The Komsomol committees have to oppose the antipodes of our morality with the genuine values of the Soviet way of life: collectivism, lofty patriotism, and a civic sense. These qualities do not come of themselves. They are cultivated by stubborn and painstaking work. I think that many people have remembered the speech at our congress by the schoolgirl from Borzhomskiy Rayon Marina Revazishvili. Marina is right when she says that along with the lofty concepts of moral duty there needs to be a broader discussion in Komsomol organizations of truths which are simple, but exceptionally important--about the feeling of duty, comradeship, respect for elders and women, about the fact that one has to be polite, considerate of others, be correct, keep one's word, and about many other at first sight trifles from which the feeling of high morality is formed.

As for the student youth, emphasis has to be put on the urgent necessity for a further improvement of the preparation of the younger generation for life and labor. Efforts have to be made so that through systematic and stubborn study, continuous education, and the replenishment and renewal of knowledge ideas penetrate deeply into the consciousness of young people, and so that

young men and women who have received their secondary school certificate or their VUZ diploma do not stop with what they have achieved.

Comrades!

Soviet people today are building communism in a difficult international situation. Imperialist circles are increasing tensions in the world and do not want to reconcile themselves with the fact that capitalism has lost, and lost forever, its historical prospects and cannot today freely dispose of the destinies of peoples.

The foreign policy of the United States Administration which cynically declares that there are more important things than peace is becoming increasingly aggressive, dangerous, and adventuristic.

In violation of all of the norms of international law the American Administration is resorting to so-called "sanctions," and is attempting to speak with the Soviet Union in a language of threats, demanding that our country give up its principled foreign policy course and forego the interests of its own security, the interests of defending the gains of socialism.

Vain hopes. How many ultimatums of this kind there have been already, and who has not attempted to strangle our country with "sanctions," economic blockades, and the force of arms?! An inglorious fate waited for all of them, all of them are on the dump heap of history. But our homeland is growing strong, developing, and going forward under the invincible banner of Lenin.

The Communist Party and the Soviet government are opposing the adventurist policy of the imperialist circles with a consistent, principled, and wise foreign policy. Komsomol members, young men and women, like our entire people, unanimously approve of and ardently support the new peace initiatives which were advanced by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of Trade Unions and at the gala meeting in Tashkent.

Lordkipanidze On Limits of Freedom

Tbilisi MOLODEZH' GRUZII in Russian 10 Apr 82 p 3

[Speech by Lordkipanidze]

[Excerpts] The Central Committee of the Georgian Komsomol, its appropriate departments, and I myself, as a branch secretary, have still not been able to reach the point in which the forecasting of ideological educational work becomes rooted in our daily work. Yet, we understand very well that today well-conceived systematic work is inconceivable without taking forecasts and real prospects into account.

We are speaking about the forecasting and regulation of those issues which agitate our youth most. Among these problems we would like to single out one. This is the broad participation by the youth in the processes of democratization

which are taking place so powerfully in our country. It is the problem of the freedom and moral responsibility of the young person, the individual.

The situation now existing in the republic of sharp criticism of shortcomings and intolerance toward them, and the democratic spirit which has become widely established, does not give us the right to look upon these questions except from a party and class position. We regard this as all the more necessary since as a result of the ideological struggle which has unfolded under the camouflage of the defense of human rights there are cases in our reality also in which instances of a falsification and light-headed interpretation of the concept of freedom of the individual make themselves felt.

The establishment of socio-political, national, and personal freedom is one of the special characteristics and advantages of socialism. It is this kind of freedom which each one of us enjoys today. However, although the individual is free, he is not so free as not to consider society.

Unfortunately, with a certain section of the youth there is a very superficial and frequently demagogic understanding of the concept of democracy. Yet, in most cases it is they who regard themselves as having the right to speak at length about these matters, and who under the mask of "freedom" cover up their willfulness and frivolousness.

Freedom of the individual is above all an internal freedom based on a belief in one's own capacities. "A concern for our common cause, and a strengthening of the socio-political activeness of each individual--this is the essence of Soviet, active democracy," Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, and from these words the correct conclusion should be drawn by all of those who have been charged with affirming and developing the principles of democracy in Komsomol work, in work with the youth.

But sometimes it happens that we artificially create difficulties and problems.

Why hidethe fact that among Komsomol workers and activists it is not so rare that one encounters people who attempt to camouflage their own helplessness with non-existent and invented barriers like: "They will not permit us to do this," or "What will our superiors say," or "We will not be forgiven for this," and so forth. Such people, people with poor educations, a narrow horizon, and without inner freedom, are afraid to be face to face with the bold thought of the youth, especially when this is connected with some kind of sharpness. And for this reason involuntarily, and sometimes somewhat unconsciously, they turn to the method of authoritarian leadership. And this means that they themselves do not make use of the rights which have been granted to them, and do not give others the possibility of using them.

Since certain comrades do not know what "the ones on top" will say in such a case, we should help them and explain that with a Komsomol worker who is lacking in initiative and principles "the ones on top" that is, in the Central Committee of the Georgian Komsomol, will undoubtedly make strict demands and really "not forgive this." For it is superfluous to speak about the authority

of the Komsomol and the affirmation of the principles of democracy in work in those places where there are such "leaders."

Why is it that we seem to make use with less intensity of those powerful sources of education which can have a decisive influence on the spiritual formation of the adolescent. I have in mind the role of books, the theater, the movies, and, in general, of literature and art.

I remember in this connection the hero of the story by Gurian Dokanashvili who sees as a means of correcting a hooligan locking him up in a luxurious cell from which he is not permitted to emerge until he has been acquainted with all of the masterpieces of world literature.

The family, the school, and the pioneer and Komsomol organizations have to become such luxurious cells in which acquaintance with the masterpieces of world literature is gained. No place will be left for immorality in the soul of an adolescent which has been ennobled by a book. And then we probably will not have to have such frequent bitter and unhappy conversations about crime and drug abuse.

In recent years Georgia's Komsomol began a serious struggle against formalism. There is no doubt that definite successes have been achieved, but we are very well aware that this struggle must not have the character of a campaign--it demands from us a systematic, concrete, and stubborn offensive.

When we think about the many-sided aspect, about the moral aspect of the Komsomol member, we once again become convinced that still and all the most important thing is in the style of our life and work, in our fundamental principles and our fidelity to them, and, what is most important, in our political convictions which once and for all have been formed in each of us. And this is, in the first place, a heavy load, a load of responsibility which each of us carries with respect to the party, our homeland, our people, and the Komsomol, and this load has to be carried in a worthy manner by all of us: by the workers of the Komsomol Central Committee and by every rank-and-file Komsomol member--regardless of the place and the scope of his work.

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KUNAYEV FOLLOWS HARVEST PROGRESS IN KAZAKHSTAN

Editorial Report ⁷ Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 8-14 September 1982 page 1 reports that D. A. Kunayev, first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, visited Turgay Oblast on Sep 8, Kustanay Oblast on Sep 9, North Kazakhstan Oblast on Sep 10, Kokchetav Oblast on Sep 12 and Tselinograd Oblast on Sep 14. Kunayev spoke with local party leaders on the grain harvest proceeding in those oblasts.

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